### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15- Way Down East, AERIAL GARDENS - 8:39 - Lifting the Lid and The BRIGHTON BEACH PARK-3, 8:30-Boer War. Animal Arena.

EDEN MUSEE-World in Wax.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS-8:15-HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Rollicking

Girl.

LTRIC-8:15-Fantana.

MANHATTAN BEACH-8-8:30-Vaudeville Carnivals8:15-Pain's Port Arthur-Grand Fireworks.

NEW-YORK-8-Little Johnny Jones.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:30Vaudeville.

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### Business Notices.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper they edvertise more largely and more frequently in that paper. This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large and steady growth in advertising space.

In the seven months ending July 81, 1905, The New-York Daily and

591.478 Lines of Advertising

Sunday Tribune printed

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly 1.872 Columns (316 lines to a column.)

Send your advertising where others are sending it,

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Circulation Books Open.

# New-Dork Daily Cribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Twenty thousand men are on strike at Riga, and there is much disorder in the city; great quantities of perishable freight the city; great quantities of persons were reported are tied up. — Many persons were reported killed or wounded in a fight between Cossacks and Jews at Zhitomir. — Mr. Wu, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, said that China desired from the United States a modification of desired from the United States a modification of the treatment of educated Chinese arriving in America and the admission of laborers to Hawali. —— King Edward reviewed the French and British fleets off Portsmouth; the visiting warships entered the harbor, being saluted by Nelson's flagship, the Victory. —— General Linevitch reported skirmishes on August 5; a Russian reconnoissance east of the Mandarin Road was repulsed. —— Official advices from Saghalien say that the number of Russian prisoners is increasing, fears are expressed that the oners is increasing; fears are expressed that the convicts released before the surrender may

department store building.

were in frequent fights with the police on the East Side; shops were wrecked and the memely clubbed by the police; the strikers formu-ed their demands on the boss bakers.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy; light to fresh south winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 72 degrees.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

AT WORK FOR PEACE. It is gratifying to know, as was expected, that at their first meeting yesterday each party found the other to have proper crefull power to make a treaty, subject, of course, minds of the envoys themselves, and there would have been little or none in the popular mind if affront the nation whose hospitality it had acin 1895. It is to be assumed that the envoys are also inspired with a full intent and purpose to make peace. Precisely what their order of prorule, and it is a fitting rule. We may, indeed, not know definitely the terms of peace until the signed and ratified treaty is published. Meantime it will be judicious to cherish an expectation that peace will be made on just and stable

There is an intimation that the question of Indemnity will be the crux of the whole situation. We shall not be surprised if such shall even upon that point agreement will be reached. It is easy to understand how repugnant to Russian pride the very suggestion of a cash indemnity is, although other nations as proud as Rus- all kinds, especially evasion of responsibility sin have paid such indemnities. It ought not and hideous oppressions, such as the January to be more difficult to understand how re- massacres in St. Petersburg and other massa pugnant it would be to Japan to bear, without cres since in various parts of the empire and forced upon her. The question of cession of territory, to wit, Saghallen, is allied with this. is not even investigation. An appailing cata-In respect to it there seems to be little doubt of the power of the Russian government to make ance, of police and military repression and of such cession, even of parts which Japan has subversions of that "freedom of the press" not yet actually acquired by conquest. It may be recalled that the old States-General of France denied the power of Francis I to allenate Burgundy, and that the constitution of 1795, by forhidding cession of territory, prevented the making of peace at Lisie. But Louis XIV possessed and exercised the power of ceding territory, and

present hampered by neither States-General nor

The feelings of Russia are, we repeat, to be taken into account. They will be by the public, and doubtless also by the Japanese envoys. But in equal measure the feelings of Japan are to be considered. Russia does not want to be humiliated in the payment of a heavy penalty for the war which she began, and the world does not want to see her humiliated. But neither does Japan want to be humiliated in being deprived of the legitimate fruits of a hard won victory, nor does the world want to see her thus humiliated, as she was ten years ago. There are those who argue that Russia needs an outlet upon an always open sea, and needs it so much that she is justified in taking it, even at the expense of others. Similarly, there are those who, with equal reason, argue that Japan needs, and is entitled to take, a territorial foothold upon the mainland. Such principles of fair play and equal rights will doubtless occur to the minds of the envoys on both sides, and will be impressed by the one side upon the other. They are also to be borne in mind by the world at large, so that upon their basis a fitting estimate may be formed of whatever terms of settlement and peace may ultimately be an-

THE ASPHALT DECISION. Little public interest seems to be shown in the verdict just given by the Supreme Court of Venezuela in the so-called Asphalt Trust case. There has been no serious expectation in this country that the full court would reverse the decision announced some time ago by the chief justice, which annuiled a concession held by the Bermudez Asphalt Company, an American corporation, in the asphalt lake district. In that company's interest the United States has time to time, and its complaint that justice had been denied it and would be further denied it in the Venezuelan courts has been brought with more or less frankness to President Castro's attention. President Castro has replied with undoubted pertinence that, so long as the case was matic negotiation. To do so, he argued, would and the integrity of the Venezuelan judiciary. Now that a judgment has been handed down General Castro will probably give his argument a new turn, and insist that he must respect the opinion of the national courts; for to annul a verdict regularly and constitutionally given be cause of pressure from without would involve a surrender of national dignity and national

It is by no means easy to meet such an argument. Diplomatically we are bound to ask a the plague has made its worst ravages. 'square deal" for Americans whose property interests may be imperilled by arbitrary action on the part of the Venezuelan courts or of the Venezuelan administration; but it is somewhat difficult to avoid the reminder that if we recognize Venezuela as an independent and sovereign state we must give due credit to any acts done in good faith within the limits of its sovereignty. We should hardly be inclined to admit that Venezuela had the right to question the validity and integrity of the decisions of our the insular government. He was a prelate of Supreme Court, even if those decisions effected broad and patriotic views and of sterling worth the property interests of Venezuelans engaged in exploiting concessions in this country. We should treat with little patience a complaint that our Supreme Court had arbitrarily and designedly denied justice to foreigners who had put themselves within its jurisdiction.

cause trouble.

DOMESTIC.—The Peace Conference began at Portsmouth, the Russian and Japanese envoys informally exchanging credentials and finding their powers ample; terms of peace may be submitted at to-day's meeting. — Dr. Harper, president of the Chicago University, has decided to resign, it was reported in Chicago, because of his health; he spent the day in conference with John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland. —— Archbishop Chapelle died in New-Orleans from yellow fever; there were seven deaths and sixty-one new cases in that city. —— President Roosevelt will address miners at Wilkesbarre, Penn., to-day, and to-morrow will speak at Chautauqua, N. Y. —— Cornella P. Shea defended, in Philadelphia, his conduct. The Mayor and other officials of Albany decided to appoint a committee from outside of the city to investigate the collapse of the Myers Company. So far as the logic of the situation goes, agent, Judge Calhoun, now on his way to Car- worst of the ordeal, both for the company and acas, can properly investigate the causes of the its patrons, is now over. restigate the collapse of the Myers Company led, and his report will doubtless establish whether we have or have not a substantial contemplate. On the Pennsylvania, Central New-CITY.—Stocks closed heavy, after early strength. —— Ex-Mayor Schleren of Brooklyn and District Attorney Jerome were mentioned wise, to redress an injury inflicted knowingly commutation tickets were honored, and the as candidates on a straight Republican city and wilfully on American citizens. If the ticket this fall; the idea of fusion was discountenanced. Striking Hebrew bakers and in bad faith, it must be prepared to take the consequences; but until such bad faith is indubitably shown we shall have to give Presi- assists another to get in his hay when a shower doubt and concede it the right to administer justice within its own jurisdiction.

## RUSSIAN DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

The Russian autocracy appears at last to have decreed a certain measure of reform A national assembly is to be created, partly representative and with limited powers. When its constitution is fully disclosed we shall know better than now what to think of it. For the present we can only renew the observation already made-that it is apparently to be neither a legislature in the modern meaning of the term nor a zemsky sobor of the old Russian type. From both of these it will, according to all forecasts, be radically different. But while awaiting its fuller disclosure it may be of profit to recall the demand to which this grant of an The preliminaries are ended, and the envoys assembly is to be regarded as the official anat Portsmouth are at last actually at work for swer. The demand was formulated by the recent Congress of Zemstvo and Municipal Representatives, held at Moscow in defiance of the police. That body adopted a so-called Remondentials in due form and to be invested with strance, which has been likened to that of the English House of Commons to Charles I in 1641. to constitutional ratification. There has, of It is at once something more than that and-in course, been no uncertainty on this point in the omen, we sincerely trust-something less. That it is one of the most impressive comments ever made upon the state of Russia is not to be questhe Russian government had made public the tioned. Made by an alien observer, it might be text of its acceptance of the President's invita- open to charges of ignorance or of prejudice. tion, as the Japanese government did; neverthe- Made by the zemstvo and municipal representaless, it did not seem possible that either power tives of Russia, it must be accepted as inspired would so trifle with a serious situation and so by the most perfect knowledge and by the deepest sympathy. If any men know Russia and cepted as to try to play the trick China played wish her well, they are those who were the members of that historic congress.

The Remonstrance begins with recalling the government's solemn announcement of reforms cedure is we may not know. Secrecy is the six months ago. Then it shows, with remorseless citations of the record, that that announcement has not been fulfilled, but that those who should have fulfilled it have themselves been violating the law. Last January it was declared by the Emperor that proposed laws must pass through the Council of the Empire; yet since then ten important measures have been promulgated without such passage. Thus, says the Remonstrance, "in place of the declared be the case, but we shall hope and expect that "legality and legislative procedure, we still have "in all its ancient strength legislative license "and legislative haphazard." Under such a system, or lack of system, there flourish abuses of indemnification, the costs of the war which was daily outrages by the police-wrongs for which nobody is called to account and into which there logue is given of instances of religious intolerwhich was so recently promised.

> doings the members of the Zemstvo and Municipal Congress solemnly and unequivocally set The Romans were long called pulse enters, as forth their convictions that the government is not really desirous of reform, but is moving-so far as it is moving in that direction—against its lished himself in Rome, bread having previously

trators in the highest ranks must be immedi-"ately replaced by summoning to the helm of the 'state persons who are sincerely devoted to the "cause of reorganization and who enjoy the con-"fidence of the nation," and that "all true Rus-"sians are bound now to take action of the most "decisive character to attain that aim." In its opening paragraph this Remonstrance declares that "nothing short of the reform of the very "foundations of our existence, and therewithal "a reform both swift and perfectly definite, can "save Russia." After elaborately and with inexorable logic setting forth the reasons for that declaration, its closing words are: "We can wait no more!"

The question which must now come to the fore is whether the national assembly which is to be created will afford a satisfactory answer to this demand. Perhaps it may also be asked whether, in moving for this assembly, the government is any more in carnest than it has been during the last six months. The zemstvo congress, as we have seen, refused to believe it was in earnest or was acting in good faith. If the Czar's forthcoming proclamation should be received in that skeptical spirit, the outlook for practical reforms would be poor indeed. What is imperatively needed at this crucial juncture is a large degree of confidence and sympathy between government and people. Such feelings do not now exist, and have not existed for some time. It is to be seen whether the Czar and his counsellors will be able to restore them. If they do restore them, this coming assembly, slight and rudimentary though it will be, may be productive of vast good. To what extent the matter will or should be considered by the Russian envoys at Portsmouth we cannot say. Mr. Witte will at least see in the Remonstrance a verification of the warning which he himself so wisely and bravely gave to the Czar in Demade various diplomatic representations from cember last-that, if essential reforms were not granted to the people, the people would rise and secure them by force. But at least every sincere well wisher of Russia-and who is there who does not answer to that description?-will hope that the outcome of the Portsmouth conference, whatever it may be, will make not only still before the Supreme Court, he could not for peace abroad, but also for a prompt, just properly consent to make it a subject of diplo- and enduring solution of these domestic problems of Russia, which, after all, are of incalbe to discredit in advance both the independence culably more importance than any issues of

### A NOTED FEVER VICTIM.

Archbishop Chapelle, who died yesterday in New-Orleans, is the first noted victim to the yellow fever epidemic in that city. His residence was in the foreign quarter, and he exposed himself courageously in his efforts to minister to the Italian population, among whom

Monsignor Chapelle's death will be sincerely regretted outside the Church which he served as well as within it, for he contributed most efficiently to settling many of the problems which have arisen in our insular possessions. He was at the time of his death Apostolic Delegate to Porto Rico and to Cuba, and as Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines he co-operated with Secretary Taft in ending the troublesome dispute over the friar lands and securing their sale to and character.

His death at sixty-three years is a serious loss to the Church and to the country. It is a serious price to pay for the carelessness and sluggishness which left New-Orleans undefended against a visitation of yellow fever.

### THE LACKAWANNA'S ENERGY

By the destruction of its terminal station at Hoboken on Monday night the Lackawanna Railway was left in an awkward plight. Of all the roads doing business in New-Jersey this one has, with one possible exception, the largest suburban service, and it was a colossal task to provide for the commuters in an emergency such as existed on Tuesday morning. In forty-eight hours temporary accommodations have been furnished with almost magical energy, and the

The courtesy shown to the Lackawanna by rival roads is an exceedingly pleasant thing to a helping hand is often lent to a neighbor in distress caused by fire or sickness. One farmer dent Castro's government the benefit of the threatens to ruin the summer's crop. In the fierce competition of business, though, much more selfishness is ordinarily displayed. To see a little brotherly kindness exhibited along with the pursuit of the almighty dollar is sufficiently unusual to be noteworthy.

After all, it would be hard to find a corporation of any kind-but especially one engaged in transportation-which is more deserving of friends in need than the one which has just found them in abundance. In both its through and local service the Lackawanna company has shown a conspicuously progressive and liberal spirit. Fewer complaints about dirty ears, inconvenient schedules, needless delays, reckless disregard of human life and other evils have come from its patrons than from those of some other lines with which the people of this city are acquainted. Besides, it was already planning to imitate the New-York Central and Pennsylvania roads in the erection of a thoroughly modern terminal station, so that it will not grieve much over its loss. The Lackawanna has fairly earned prosperity and public good

## ALBANY'S CALAMITY.

The harm done by the collapse of the Meyers Building in Albany on Tuesday can be estimated better now than on the day of the accident, but it is doubtful if the whole truth is yet known. Twelve dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and one victim died in the hospital. Though the persons engaged in the work of rescue expressed the opinion yesterday afternoon that further search would result in no more discoveries, it must not be forgotten that there were still about twenty-five employes unaccounted for. It is possible that the number of lives lost exceeded a score.

It was hardly to be expected that the contractor in charge of the alterations of the buildings would throw much light on the cause of its fall. He professes to be puzzled. Well, perhaps he is. There is, however, a prima facie case against him. No one has been able to suggest any other explanation for what happened than carelessness in conducting the work of excavation. Mr. Dyer can clear himself in the public mind only by presenting a more plausible theory. In the mean time Mayor Gaus evinces a commendable disposition to get at the facts. It is to be hoped that he will not relax his efforts until the basis for a criminal presecution has been found. The work of indictment and trial will be the duty of other officials.

The policeman who, by some inexplicable chance, is rarely where he should be in case of fire, riot or serious matters generally kept up his record in the case of the Church of St. Thomas.

The bakers' strike serves to recall the fact that the Greeks ascribed the invention of the art At the conclusion of such a review of recent of baking to Pan, who was originally an Egyptian deity, in whose honor Thebes was built a term of reproach, and it is recorded that it was in 174 B. C. when the first baker estabthe Czar can Coubtiess do the same, being at will; that if the necessary and promised reforms been baked by women. It may be affirmed that

are to be effected "the entire body of adminis- even to-day the best bread, and perhaps also the worst, is baked by women.

> Grand-st. merchants will do well to recall the homely old proverb about the impossibility of keeping your cake and eating it, too. It was only a few days ago that the last horsecar traversed that busy thoroughfare, and now mass meetings are being called to protest about the methods employed by the streetcar companies in transforming the old system into a new one. An electric line equipment cannot be installed in a week, and it would seem that constructing railway tracks by mass meeting is not without its drawbacks. The company probably is as anxious to begin to gather in nickels again as Grand-st. people are to have it.

Superior is now the second city of Wisconsin, with Milwaukee holding the first place. In time Superior may grow up to its name, but it can never expect to surpass it.

More effectually to limit the pellution of streams in the United Kingdom, Professor Sims Woodhead proposes the creation of a national board that shall have control over inland British waters. The so-called river boards and county councils, which now exercise some authority when questions of contamination arise, have not as large powers as could be desired, and the conclusions reached in one locality do not always harmonize with those in another. Greater uniformity of policy and stricter regulations of water supply would be possible with a central organization, such as is now proposed. The project has much to commend it. Relatively, the population is denser and the streams are smaller in England than in this country, and the difficulty of securing pure water is correspondingly greater there than here. The English example suggests the wisdom of New-York in undertaking a general control of water supplies before the rivalries for water become acute.

With bread at 25 cents a loaf because of the bakers' strike, this is a good time to remember that man cannot live by bread alone.

Within twenty-four hours at Atlantic City one chauffeur plunged his machine into a crowded trolley car, another ran down a four-year-old boy and a third ran at full headway into a public omnibus. Such instances of recklessness as these naturally make the city authorities think of putting on the brakes, and they will probably be helped to that decision by the prospect of damage suits by the victims of the above accidents or their friends.

Paterson seems to have more than its share of misfortunes. But that plucky and self-reliant community is not to be cowed by any succession of floods, fires, failures and embezzlements,

"A beautiful church and a beautiful service" was the comment of some women as they passed out of St. Thomas's last Sunday after what proved to be the last service in that handsome edifice. The words to-day, in the presence of the blackened, charred walls, read almost like an

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

D. C. Lee, of Detroit, Mich., a day or so before the battle of Gettysburg carved upon the back of a turtle, "D. C. Lee, Company B. U. S. A., 1863." month ago Captain A. H. Mertz, of Gettysburg, found a turtle with the inscription. He communicated with Mr. Lee, and will send the turtle to the

HIS RETURN. Full sixteen summers, Geraldine, Have passed since you agreed to wait In spite of what might intervene, And here I am before the gate.

'Twas here—you see, I don't forget— I kissed you—not upon the brow— You wept so hard the grass was wet— How many children have you now? You told me then that you would wait With sure and constant trust for me: My oldest boy is nearly eight. My little girl will soon be three.

'Twas here I vowed that I would earn The world's sincere regard somehow; You married the next fall, I learn— How many children have you now?—(Chicago Record-Herald.

Garibaldi left directions in his will for the cremation of his body, but his wishes were overruled by the Italian government. The soldier's instructions were minute and perhaps a bit self-conscious. "Facing the sea, you shall erect a pyre two metres high, built of acacia wood, myrtle and other aromatic trees and plants growing at Caprera. On my body, dressed in the red shirt. A handful of Rosa and Anita." The rest were to be blown away by the wind as seeds of liberty for other parts of

The Bibliomaniac (showing his treasures)—Here's book that cost me \$15,000.

The Society Man-You're an easy mark, I must The Bibliomaniac (warmly)—Easy? Why, I was ready to pay twice that sum for it!

The Society Man—Great cats! What sort of a past have you, anyway?—(Puck.

In his lecture on "The Model Husband," William Cumback, of Indiana, who died the other day, used to tell a story of a speech made by an Indianian accepting the nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship. "I congratulate you, gentlemen," said he, "upon the wisdom of your choice. I am unusually qualified for the office of Lieutenant Governor. For thirty years I have held that office unchallenged-in my own household."

## THE DREAMERS

We plot an' plan great deeds to do— Waste time in dream an' doubt; Yet ere we know comes winter's snow— "The fire's out!"

We reach the mountain top, where beams Fame's star-where thunders shout; A cry comes thrilling through our dreams A cry comes thrin

Too late to change the course—too late To turn the ship about: On the bleak shore that glooms before, "The fire's out!"

An' yet, when this strange life is past, 'Twould soive full many a doubt Could we but hear that cry at last; "The fire's out!"

-(Atlanta Constitution,

According to "The Cass County Democrat." a West Alton Miscourian named Treadmore made a bet with a widow. The wager was a lifesize doughnut against the widow's lovely sevente year-old daughter. Treadmore had the doughnut fashioned after the damsel, and to make sweet added a barrel of sugar. He is now a happy bridegroom, having won the bet and married th model of his doughnut, which is to be sent to the Portland exhibition.

## MEMORIES. What tender reflections twine Around your boyhood's goal, In fancy once again you see The good old swimming hole,

You frolic in its cooling depths, By drooping willows girt, You see the mischief loving lads Who used to soak your shirt.

Who used to soak your said.

Ah, what a change from care free days, You hustle now for pelf;

Alas! in life's hig swimming hole You soak your clothes yourself.

—(Brooklyn Life. An old woman living in Gardiner, Me., had occa-

sion to call a doctor, according to "The Boston Herald." He found her only slightly indisposed, and left a powder for her to take, with the follow ing directions: "Take what you can get on a 10cent piece every three hours." Next day the doctor found his patient alarm-

"Did you take the powder as directed?" he asked. "No not exactly. I did not have a 10-cent piece,

ingly ill.

so I took what I could get on two fives." All Right in Case He Heard.-"Well," said the heerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice,

cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "If the worst comes to the worst I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."
"I don't doubt that would do it," replied the husband, who had suffered much, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"—(Ladies' Home Journal.

# About People and Social Incidents.

### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Society's principal rendezvous to-day is at Glen Cove, where the big fleet of the New-York Yacht Club assembles this afternoon for its annual cruise to New-London, Newport and Marblehead, under the command of Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, who will use the Colonia as flagship of the squad-

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, have sailed for England, and on landing there will go to their place in the North for the shooting season.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who returned from Europe on Tuesday, went at once to Newport on board their yacht Nourmahal. Colonel Astor will take part in the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which begins to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Mills with Miss Gladys and Miss Beatrice Mills, have likewise arrived from Europe and have gone to Newport for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Maturin Livingston returned from abroad on the same ship, the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schleffelin and Miss

Dorothy Schleffelin sailed yesterday, and while in Europe will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Am-

inck, in Germany, and with Mr. and Mrs. C. Bower Ismay and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, in Mr. and Mrs. Francis Leggett, with their daughter and Miss Olga Montagu, have arrived from England, and have gone to Ridgely Manor, their country place at Stoneridge, N. Y., for the autumn Miss Olga Montagu is a daughter of Admiral the Hon. Victor and Lady Agneta Montagu, and a

cently married Miss Alberta Sturges, Mrs. Leggett's daughter by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith are staying at

sister of George William Montagu, M. P., who re-

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Marie Winthrop, who are now at Ear Harbor, will spend the | in the evening, autumn at Lenox. Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop is ecciving many congratulations on the engagement of her son, Henry R. Winthrop, to Miss Alice Bab-

David Wolfe Bishop, who has been abroad for more than two years, has returned to New-York. his mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons, came up from

Lenox to welcome him on his arrival. Mrs. Walden Pell is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright at Nahant, Mass.

#### IN THE BERKSHIRES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 9.-Among those present at the dedication of the Tyringham Library to-day were Mrs. George Westinghouse, who had been one of the contributors to the building fund, and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wadsworth, of Albany and Dr. and Mrs. William Vandeburg, of New York. L. B. Moore, chairman of the library board presided at the dedication, and addresses made by Charles W. Bosworth, of Springfield, a grandson of Tyringham, and Bishop Alexander Vinton, of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts. Richard Watson Gilder, of New-York, read an original poem. "There is no place like the old

David Wolfe Bishop, eldest son of the late David W. Bishop, of New-York, arrived in Lenox to-day from Paris. His mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons, has opened Interlaken cottage, where she will emain with her son during his visit in Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have returned

from a stay of a fortnight on Long Island. Secretary Bonaparte has been called to Washngton by naval matters, and will return to the Hotel Aspinwall next week.

John V. Lynch and Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Ream, of Chicago, have arrived at Shadow Brook Inn in an automobile from Putnam, Conn. Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, of New-York, gave a large luncheon at Sunnyridge this afternoon

Associate Justice and Mrs. M. S. Morris, of Washington, are at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, The Lenox Horticultural Society has announced its annual exhibition for August 15. Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Robert 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

# Charles Lanier, William D. Sloane, Morris K. Jesup, John Sloane and Robert W. Paterson will be

among the exhibitors. A. de Pury, first secretary of the Swiss Legation

has arrived in Lenox. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, of New-York, is to arrive on Saturday at the Judge Bishop cottage, She expected to go to Lenox earlier in the season, but was detained in New-York by illness

The appearance of May Yohe and Putnam Bradlee Strong at a Pittsfield theatre attracted a large party of cottagers to that city to-night, Mr. Strong has relatives in Lenox, and spent several summer

William D. Curtis and his family started to-day for the Theesand Islands.

### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.-The weather to-day interfered largely with happenings of a social nat it raining most of the day. There was a small at. tendance at the Casino concert this morning, and the drive was deserted this afternoon. The weather also interfered much with the work in preparing for the lawn fete to be held on the F. W. Vander bilt place on Saturday, and the army of mechanic who are putting up booths was obliged to may work, but things are so far advanced that a copp of days of good weather will see the place ready for the opening. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has engage a team of banjo players, and arrangements have also been made for a parade through the city previous to the opening of the fête of the marines and sailors at the training station, whose camp is to be a feature of the fête.

There were several luncheons to-day in the cottage colony. Mrs. L. Q. Jones gave one for women, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., and Miss Ogden Jones gave a bridge whist party. This evening cottage dinners were given by Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. E. C. Knight and Mrs. Reginald (\* Vanderbilt, Several dinter parties went to the Freebody Park vandeville later

Miss Kate Brice has returned from Europe and is at her cottage for the remainder of the seas

Mrs. F. O. French will give a ball on the evening of August 17 in honor of Miss Pauline French.

Mrs. Brugiere is to give a barn dance on the even. ing of August 29 at her new estate, in Middletown to take the place of a house warming. It was expected that her villa would be ready for use this season, but it will be too late for any social function, so it was arranged to give a dance in the barn. It is understood that it will be one of the most striking affairs of the kind ever given in New-

Registered at the Casino to-day were Vicomte de Periguy, Miss E. K. Parsons and E. R. Thomas,

Marshall Kernochan is the gues, of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Wysong at their place on Ochre Point

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived at Newport on their steam yacht the Nourmahal

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor is the guest of Miss Rosa

the Casino this morning, but it did not interfere with the play in the ladies' tennis doubles, and the semi-finals were completed, and the finals will in order for to-morrow. In the two matches to-day all the pairs played on even terms, and some good tennis was a result, especially praiseworthy being the work of Miss Jane Wallach, not yet fifteen years old, whose game is always a feature of the play. To-morrow in the finals Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Twombly will allow their opponents a handicap of 15, and many think that they will be unable to overcome this, as the Misses Weaver and Whipple, woom they will meet, are playing a fine game this season. The result

of the play to-day was as follows: Semi-finals, ladies' doubles-Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Ruth Twombly beat Miss Edna Barger ard Miss Jane Wallach 8-6, 6-3

Miss Gwendolyn Whipple and Miss Helen Weaver beat Miss Maria Moran and Miss Dorothy Moran.

## FOR CENTRAL ART HOME.

## City Makes Tentative Offer of Site to Officers of Federation.

It was learned last evening that city officials had united Fine Arts building to make a tentative offer

The cost of the building has been estimated at \$1,500,000, at least and land in a central part of the city at \$1,000,000 more. Frederic Crowninshield president of the Fine Aws Federation, and prominent members of the federation's thirteen constituent societies believe the city should provide a site for a central art home, as it has assisted the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American m of Natural History.

Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design, told a Tribune reporter last evening that it was true that city officials had informally offered a site for a fine arts building. fortunately, the site was too far uptown, and it was of the first importance that the site should be in a central part of the city.

Another academician said that the city in condemnation proceedings should take into consideration the location of a building of the character of home for contemporaneous art, which he thought would be as useful and probably more ornamental than either the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the Museum of Natural History. He said that many artists thought the city should create a park for the building, and that money for the structure should be provided in part by art patrons, whose names might be associated with the various galleries and pavilions as their founders.

In case of the city finally providing a central site, it is expected that the administration of the galleries and exhibitions will be conducted by the the discovery has been made in Pittsburg that the art societies, with a representative on the boards of officials of the city, as well as of the founders of the galleries. It is felt that the taxpayers should find their compensation in the free opening of the galleries during the exhibitions, on Sunday and on one or two other days of the week.

The general form and arrangement of the Fine Arts building, as recently planned, is that of a series of galleries in two or more stories, surrounding a large central court, roofed with glass, and laid out in patterns for statuary and other exhibits. after the character of the Palais de l'Industrie, which was removed some months ago from the Champs Elysées, in Paris,

### THE PRESIDENT'S CHEAP SUIT. From The London Chronicle.

"The World" interviewer found this week's celebrity, the Hon. Robert J. Wynne, quite at home in the American consulate general in the City. The "business manager of America in London" had carried the freedom of the great republic into the region of black coats and slik hats, and on a sweltering summer day frankly wore a light sult of Holland, reminiscent of the Dutch republic that gave the earlier name-New-Amsterdam-to New-York. "In America we dress according to the weather," said Mr. Wynne. "I guess you English dress according to the fashion. Mr. Wynne dresses in good company. He looked

down at his cool suit with a smile of reminiscence. "The last time I saw President Roosevelt I wore these same clothes. It was at the White House at these same clothes. It was at the White House at Washington, and, of course, the suit was a little free and easy for an official visit. So I apologized. 'Mr. President,' I said, 'I must make my excuses for appearing before such a great person as yourself, and on such an important occasion, in an outfit that cost six dollars.' The President stared at me and then seized my arm. 'How much did you say?' he asked. 'Six dollars, Mr. President.' He burst out laughing. 'Well, I have beaten you,' he cried: 'I am nearer to the people than you are. This suit of mine cost me only four dollars?' "

### NO DEMI-TASSE FOR REED THERE. From The Boston Herald.

Some years ago Thomas B. Reed went to Ohio. On his journey out there he went into a little railway station to have dinner. At the end of his order he said.

order he said:
"Bring me a demi-tasse, also."
The waiter stared. "What's that?" he asked.
"A small cup of coffee." Mr. Reed exclaimed.
"A small cup of black coffee; see that it's good coffee, please. Demi-tasse means half a cup."
"Aw, g'wan," said the waiter. "I ain't a-goin' to bring you no half-cup. We don't sell nothin' less than five cents here."

## RECEPTION TO MR. TAFT'S PARTY.

### Russian Admiral and Staff Present-A Hearing on Tobacco Question.

Manila, Aug. 9.-Thousands of people attended the reception given to Sccretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt and the other members of the Secretary's party by the Army and Navy Club tenight. Rear Admiral Enquist, of the Russian navy, and his staff were present. In the morning the party, in automobiles, inspected new Fort McKinley and reviewed the troops. In the afternoon the tobacco planters had a hearing Senator Scott, of West Virginia, acting as chairman of the meeting.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail for Bremen to-day on the Bremen are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hewes. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Berrowe The Rev. Henry Mottet. Captain Joseph Lapsley Wil-Stuppach. Those sailing for Havre to-day on La Gascogne Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Bailly Irving Edward Smith.

Travellers who arrived here yesterday on the Prinz Oskar from Naples were:

## Miss Clara Bell Palmer. Baron and Baroness Arturo Sergin. Henry P. Day. Professor and Mrs. H. Tyler. Alfred Warrington Harvey F. Cornwell. WORD "OBEY" LONG ABOLISHED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I noticed in The Tribuna this morning that word "obey" has just disappeared from the Methodist ritual. The statement is: "Copies of the revised rules to ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church which have been received here show that in the marriage ceremony the word 'obey' does not appear. Hereafter the bride will have only to agree

to love, honor and keep him." To a Methodist this discovery is ludicrous, for the word "obey" was removed from the marriage ser-vice in 1864, and under that service no bride has been required to promise to obey for the last forty-one years. And though I have been a minister of that Church for over fifty years, I have never bear of a bridegroom who expressed a desire that his ride should make such a promise.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1905. SAMUEL M KEAN.

### NOT A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: A dispatch from Derby, Conn., printed in your issue of August 8, records the death of one Phomas Knox, of Terryville. The account states and refused to have a physician or to take med-I trust you will allow me to correct this report, since I learn, upon trustworthy authority, that the man was not a Christian Scientist. Acting in my capacity of publication committee the Christian Science churches of New-York State. I sought and gained the facts concerning this case. carning that a brother, a member of the late Mr. Knox's family, states that he was a Latter Day Saint, having religious beliefs which cannot in any way be likened to Christian Science H. CORNELL WILSON. New-York, Aug. 9, 1905.

### A CHANCE FOR SIMPLICITY. From The Brooklyn Engle.

The Tribune calls attention to the fact that there The Tribune calls attention to the fact that there is no hope for a return to Jeffersonian simplicity of living. Even Watterson is becoming reconciled to existing things, though his heart, of course, still yearns for the post to which the sace of Monticello hitched his horse. Perish the sacrilegious thought that Jefferson would huy an "auto" were he alive to-day! However, the Kentucy colonel might be consistent and go to Europe in a sailing ship he horse is not yet extinct, he might ride, as it were, to and fro. Simplicity is still possible to those who must and will have it.

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE.

From The Moberly (Nev.) Monitor. "Do you know," said a Sunday school teacher, addressing a new pupil in the infant class, "that you have a soul?"

"Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart, "I can feel it tick."